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and leaseback arrangement, allowable depreciation of reacquired property shall be based on the net book value of the asset as of the date the contractor originally became a lessee of the property in the sale and leaseback arrangement—

- (A) Adjusted for any allowable gain or loss determined in accordance with 31.205-16(b); and
- (B) Less any amount of depreciation expense included in the calculation of the amount that would have been allowed had the contractor retained title under 31.205–11(h)(1) and 31.205–36(b)(2).
- (ii) As used in this paragraph (g)(3), reacquired property is property that generated either any depreciation expense or any cost of money considered in the calculation of the limitations under 31.205–11(h)(1) and 31.205–36(b)(2) during the most recent accounting period prior to the date of reacquisition
- riod prior to the date of reacquisition. (h) A "capital lease," as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 13 (FAS-13), Accounting for Leases, is subject to the requirements of this cost principle. (See 31.205-36 for Operating Leases.) FAS-13 requires that capital leases be treated as purchased assets, *i.e.*, be capitalized, and the capitalized value of such assets be distributed over their useful lives as depreciation charges or over the leased life as amortization charges, as appropriate, except that—
- (1) Lease costs under a sale and lease-back arrangement are allowable only up to the amount that would be allowed if the contractor retained title, computed based on the net book value of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee of the property adjusted for any gain or loss recognized in accordance with 31.205–16(b); and
- (2) If it is determined that the terms of the capital lease have been significantly affected by the fact that the lessee and lessor are related, depreciation charges are not allowable in excess of those that would have occurred if the lease contained terms consistent with those found in a lease between unrelated parties.

[68 FR 69247, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 33675, June 8, 2005; 71 FR 36940, June 28, 2006]

31.205-12 Economic planning costs.

Economic planning costs are the costs of general long-range management planning that is concerned with the future overall development of the contractor's business and that may take into account the eventual possibility of economic dislocations or fundamental alterations in those markets in which the contractor currently does business. Economic planning costs are allowable. Economic planning costs do not include organization or reorganization costs covered by 31.205–27. See 31.205–38 for market planning costs other than economic planning costs.

[68 FR 56688, Oct. 1, 2003]

31.205-13 Employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory costs and credits.

- (a) Aggregate costs incurred on activities designed to improve working conditions, employer-employee relations, employee morale, and employee performance (less income generated by these activities) are allowable, subject to the limitations contained in this subsection. Some examples of allowable activities are—
 - (1) House publications;
 - (2) Health clinics;
 - (3) Wellness/fitness centers;
 - (4) Employee counseling services; and (5) Food and dormitory services for
- (5) Food and dormitory services for the contractor's employees at or near the contractor's facilities. These services include—
- (i) Operating or furnishing facilities for cafeterias, dining rooms, canteens, lunch wagons, vending machines, living accommodations; and
 - (ii) Similar types of services.
- (b) Costs of gifts are unallowable. (Gifts do not include awards for performance made pursuant to 31.205-6(f) or awards made in recognition of employee achievements pursuant to an established contractor plan or policy.)
- (c) Costs of recreation are unallowable, except for the costs of employees' participation in company sponsored sports teams or employee organizations designed to improve company loyalty, team work, or physical fitness.
- (d)(1) The allowability of food and dormitory losses are determined by the following factors: